THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

PUBLISHED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.

OFFICE, 74 FIFTH AVENUE, (OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.)

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TERMS OF THE DAILY:

Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (one week) ..... 15 "
Delivered by Mail, (one year) $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to the
THE COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Only a few Days Here

In which to secure the great bargains at Chas Hoffhines, No. 70 Fifth avenue. Every one will save by calling.

Union Fuse Company

Office: No. 5, corner Smith, connected to No. 3 Main, near 6th, Church alley.

Do Not Be Humbugged,

But remember that the best brands of genuine Cognac Brandies and Scotch bottled ales and porter can be had in the single bottle or dozen at the counter of Fleming's, No. 84, corner Market and the Diamond, that is any other establishment in town.

A Thousand Ladies

Have been married from head to foot with WOLFORD'S Fairy Paint.

For Rent.

Country residence on the Perrysville Plank-road, one mile from Allegheny City—dwelling house well stocked rooms and basement, with all the modern conveniences—also one good gardener, with the use of the garden, horse, carriage and cow furnished. Apply at the counter of Fleming's, No. 84, corner Market and the Diamond, that is any other establishment in town.

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Brown Stoneware and Enamel

Chamber, Preserve and Butter Jars, Milk Pans, Spittoons, Stove Linings, &c., at Pittsburgh Pottery Warehouse, No. 66 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

Tenders Wanted.

Tenders will be received until Saturday, March 20, for building a two-story brick house, with kitchen attached, on Penn street, Pittsburgh. Apply to JAMES CALDWELL, 120 Federal street, Allegheny.

Auction Sales This Day.

At 9 o'clock, by Wm. Hamilton, at the Auction Room, Fifth avenue, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c.

Julia Fincastle Sickness

Will keep on administering to all sufferings or sickening George, W. Smith, Jr., Druggist, corner Second street, Philadelphia, and Federal street, Allegheny City.

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their goods at Hoffhines', No. 70 Fifth avenue, corner Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

From the Eminent Physician, Dr. Gardner, of Boston.

"While in Germany, I suffered at one time greatly from the disease which now so many people have for money. A friend gave me a bottle of Dr. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and I am able to testify that I was greatly relieved by them. I have since recommended them to many persons in my travels suffering from dyspepsia, and always with benefit to them."

Paris, June, 1865. ww

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

LOCAL BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills on Private Calendar Passed Finally—The Bone-Whitson Contested Case.

Special Dispatch to The Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 16, 1869.

SENATE.

MORNING SESSION.

Bills on the private calendar were called up by the Senators named and passed finally, as follows:

Mr. Kerr—Extending the limits of Butler borough, relating to the election of School Directors in Kittanning township, Armstrong county; authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to collect certain taxes, including House bills.

Mr. Lowry—Regulating the election of Crawford county Auditors, extending the Township lines of Meadville, and incorporating the Meadville Gas Company; also, incorporating the town of Conneautville, Crawford county, authorizing the Meadville Council to fix places of holding general, special and municipal elections, prescribing limits and duties of Inspectors of election, being House bills.

Mr. Scarlet—Regulating the mode of voting at spring elections in Salt Lick township, Fayette, authorizing the election of an additional Constable in said township, and providing for the sale of lands for Fayette county, authorizing the Register's Court, of Greene county, to hear and grant proof of the will of Thomas Carter, authorizing the Orphans' Court of Greene county, to grant letters of administration to Jesse Carter, authorizing the managers of Uniontown fire and Water Company to consolidate in relation to granting the bond taxes of West Newton and Mount Pleasant, and providing for the election at Senate time, also, bill relating to damages in Westmoreland.

Mr. Beebe—Authorizing the school Board of Ararat township, Susquehanna county, to levy a tax to pay Robert Kerr's commutation money, providing for the later assessment of taxes in Allegheny county, incorporating the Pittsburgh, Titusville and Oil Creek Railroad Company, altering all former bills authorizing the grading and paving of Ormsby borough, and conferring chartered privileges of Boat Borough upon Ormsby borough.

Mr. Hall—Fixing the time for the election of county tax in Tioga county.

Objected Off.

Mr. Lowry objected off the bill prohibiting the opening of oil or and mines notice into or within the limits of Titusville.

Defeated.

The bill from the House prohibiting auctions and gift enterprises of certain classes in Crawford and Warren was defeated.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Congressmen.

Mr. Bergner presented petitions from Harrisburg and Mr. Washington against increasing bills for said boroughs.

Passed Finally.

Mr. Wilson—Allowing the Senate bill enabling railroads, canals and other navigation companies to straighten, deepen, widen and improve their lines. Passed finally.

Title Introduced.

Mr. Wilson—Relative to auditors' reports, organs, covering St. Paul's and other organs of churches in the city, supplementary to and consolidating the works of Pittsburgh for school purposes, and relative to the appointment of Commissioners of Public Schools, being House bills.

Mr. Kerr, of Allegheny—Amending Allegheny county road laws by an entire new bill, excepting the Pittsburgh and Birmingham, the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Brownsville Railroad charters.

Mr. Jackson, of Armstrong—Limiting the time for relieving mortgages, extending the time for redeeming, and other remedies in Armstrong county.

Mr. Innes, of Crawford—Authorizing petitions to notify in their own behalf in certain cases requiring the granting of licenses in Titusville.

Mr. Scaffy—Regulating the assessment of taxes in Crawford county, declaring Woodcock creek, in certain parts navigable, and providing for the improvement of navigation.

Mr. Edwards, of Lawrence—Extending the law relative to the maintenance of children in Western House of Refuge to Lawrence county.

Mr. Hall—Providing for the repeal of the right of re-entry to certain railroad cases. This is intended to protect the owners of lands along the Allegheny Valley Railroad, by freeing all railroads chartered prior to the earlier portion of 1868.

Mr. Myers, of Philadelphia—Incorporating the Central Telegraph line, to run from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. The corporators and interested parties are operators and employees in other companies.

Mr. Rogers, of Philadelphia—Repealing all laws against exempting private property from distraint for rent.

Mr. Duncan, of Venango—Providing for the appointment of a police for Petroleum Center and Somerville, Venango county.

Mr. Hume—Joint resolution paying W. Sumner Hall for the services and mileage, and Joseph M. Cowell $12 for summoning witnesses in impeachment election of Hume, Republican, against William Hemphill, Democrat. This bill gave rise to considerable discussion, in which Messrs. Hume and Hall participated. It was asserted the witnesses had garbled themselves. The other gentlemen asserted that one named Rowan, while voting in Webster's district, resided in his (Hemphill's) district, and that Hall was stationed at the polls for the Democratic ticket. Two separate votes are against him for mileage, and he would not have dared to ratify as he had it not been for Cowell. He knew him well, and he was not worthy of credence. The joint resolution passed finally under the operation of the previous question.

The afternoon session to-morrow has been appointed to vote, among other things, upon the constitutional amendment till to-morrow evening.

ADJOURNED UNTIL.

The House considered the private calendar, embracing about two hundred and fifty local bills, on the first and second final action on same. The only bill from the Senate was relative to public roads in Scott township, Allegheny county, passed finally. The following bills objected to for one day: Relative to the road-crossing in Taunton; relative to certain ordinances in Allegheny City, incorporating the East End Gas Company, Pittsburgh.

The Philadelphia relief act authorizing railroad companies to increase the number of directors in accordance to a vote of stockholders. Passed finally. Adjourned.

BRADY'S BEND, PA.

Opening of the New Bridge Across the Allegheny to Bulkeley Tunnel.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BRADY'S BEND, March 16, 1869.

The opening of the Brady's Bend bridge across the Allegheny river, to railroad tunnel, took place to-day. The first train of excursionists over the new bridge on the great coal and iron road. Superintendent Lockhart and Engineer Kinney, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, with scores of invited guests, were on the train. This structure is pronounced by competent judges one of the strongest in the State.

WASHINGTON.

The Pittsburgh Appointments.

PLANS AND COUNTER PLANS.

Efforts for Assessor and Davis for Collector Agreed Upon—The Postmastership and Marshalship—Anxiety about Senator Sumner's Speech on Alabama Treaty—George H. Stuart Tendered the Treasury Portfolio—Dissatisfaction at Senate Caucus—Proceedings and the House Committees.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1869.

The Pittsburgh Appointments.

In regard to the Pittsburgh appointments, it appears to be settled that Russell Errett will be Assessor, and Thomas W. Davis Collector of Internal Revenue. The collectorship of Customs is in doubt. Thos. steel belongs the most prominent of the several candidates. A plan is on foot, however, to knock up the arrangement whereby Mr. McCallion was to be refeathered as postmaster, and to put Mr. Steel in that office. An attempt is talked of for preventing the appointment of Murdoch as Marshal of the Western District, and to secure that of Col. Stewart. The appointment of Douglas, of Erie, as 20th District Attorney, is a part of the plan.

The Treasury Portfolio.

The fact has been ascertained beyond dispute that as soon as it became evident to General Grant that A. T. Stewart could not be confirmed as the Secretary of the Treasury, he immediately wrote a very earnest letter to George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, tendering him the position, and urging him to accept. Mr. Stuart replied that his health was such as absolutely to preclude his acceptance.

Sumner's Speech on the Alabama Questions.

Numerous dispatches have been received to-day inquiring about the expected speech of Mr. Sumner upon the question of the Alabama claims. The speech has been prepared with great care, and occupies the regard of the Committee on Foreign Relations to the Senate in executive session upon the Alabama treaty. It takes firm ground, and is understood to coincide with the views of President elect, who, when the treaty was published, declared that payment for a few ships destroyed was the insignificant sum of England's debt; that she was responsible for the destruction of our commerce, and for at least a year's prolongation of the war. The speech is in print and ready for presentation to the Senate, when the treaty comes up, but under the usual rule it can not be printed for publication unless the injunction of secrecy be removed. Both the English and French ministers regard it with deep interest, and the former is quoted as the basis position that it is not intended for the public the statements already made of its much points have attracted general attention, and coming from the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, must, of course, be considered as indicating a new policy on the part of the new administration.

The Senate Caucus.

There has been a great deal of talk here to-day about the action taken in the Senate caucus yesterday, and the proposed removal of Sergeant Brown and Public Printer Defrees in advance of the regular organization of the Senate. It appears that the Senators who carried the matter through the caucus, It is clearly apparent that the Fenton ring of New York engineered the movement, and that much of the opposition to the confirmation of those used in the New York Legislature at the time of Fenton's election to the Senate. The game was set up against Defrees, when Morton has for some time been desirous to get out of office, but Fenton found they could do nothing for their man—hence they joined hands with the Southern Senators, who put forward Forney for Sergeant. The combination was formed Saturday night and Sunday, and kept so secret that neither Brown, nor Defrees, nor any of the other candidates for Sergeant knew of the movement against them until the caucus had been in session for an hour. The removal of printer is a slap in the Vice President's face, as Mr. Defrees is one of the most intimate friends of Mr. Colfax, and did much to secure the nomination. It seems to be nomination at the Chicago convention.

The House Committees.

The classification with the arrangement of the new Committees is finished. Last night Speaker Colfax prepared nominations for the appointment of a Select Committee of seven to inquire into the expediency of changing the mode of appointing the commissioners of the District, with a view of Republicanism supports the measure, and the intention is, if enough strength can be gathered, to introduce it to-morrow.

Indiana Senatorial Election.

It is believed among the Indiana politicians here that Governor Conrad, of Washington, will be appointed Justice Catron.

Appointment Confirmed.

Rev. A. W. Wayman, senior Bishop of the African Methodist Church, with two colored ministers, called on Secretary Boutwell to-day and presented the petition of three thousand colored citizens of Baltimore, asking the appointment of Hon. John H. Allen, John L. Thomas as Collector of Baltimore.

Postmaster Appointed.

Wade Ellis, of St. Marys, Ohio, has been appointed Postmaster of that place.

Commissioner of Pensions.

S. S. Fisher, of Cincinnati, is prominent for the appointment as Commissioner of Pensions.

Senator Thurman's First Speech.

Senator Thurman, of Ohio, made his first speech to-day. It was in favor of the repeal of the income or office bill. The Senate gave very close attention. The Senator occupied the floor only about twenty minutes. The income tax question was also brought up, but was of a very local character, and the remarks was made in many quarters that for the Democratic to would take the place of Boutwell.

In the President's Mouth.

Among the bills laid before the President to-day, was Mr. Schenck's for strengthening the public credit, and that striking the word "gold" out of all laws in this District.

The Treasury Department.

Secretary Boutwell was busy again to-day in a crowd of office-seekers. Horace Greeley was one of the visitors. He called to urge the claims made Collector of the Port of New York. The Secretary has called on heads of bureaus for a list of clerks and a statement of the business pending. Ex-Congressman Hersey, of New Jersey, is mentioned as the successor of Assistant Secretary, but no decision has been reached. The Secretary and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have decided on a general rule to adopt in the consolidation of districts and in the appointment of gaugers and assistant assessors, and the recommendations of collectors for storekeepers. Eighty clerks are to be discharged on the 1st proximo, and more dismissals will take place on this month for their salaries.

Private Secretary.

The President-to-day appointed Horace Porter, late of his military staff, as private secretary. Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, is the White House will find him courteous and accommodating.

Postmasters at Richmond.

The President has confirmed the appointment of Miss Van Lew as Postmaster at Richmond, Virginia. This lady is well known by republicans, if not in person, by most of the soldiers who served in the army in Virginia. Her loyalty was constant in attentions such as could be rendered to Union soldiers in Libby, and she herself rendered a good deal of valuable service to the Union and other loyal army officers.

The Tenure-of-Office Act.

The debate in the Senate this afternoon on the tenure-of-office act was quite spirited and interesting. A majority of the Republican speakers favored a modification or repeal of the act, other than repeal. The story was generally circulated on the authority of the West Virginia Senators that the President had said he would make no removals in violation of the act, and that the Senate had disposed of the pending bill in some way. The indications are that a vote on the question of repeal or modification will be taken. The House will be disposed to concur in the repeal, even if the majority of the Conference Committee.

Tax Ways and Means Committee.

Met this morning and organized, but did no business. The chairman, Judge Mr. Bassett, the former clerk, who has been a good deal in Washington of late. The committee will probably, at the next meeting, take up and favorably report the bill relating to whisky and tobacco which passed the House two weeks ago, and was lost in the Senate. It relates to stamps or manufactured tobacco, and extends the time for getting whisky out of bond.

The White House.

Was visited by a delegation of Kentucky Republicans and a delegation from Baltimore. All hands wanted to advise the President of their views as to the distribution of patronage. He, of course, listened with deep interest, but did not make them any promises. The Supreme Court also called to-day to pay their respects.

The Naval Bill

Passed by the Senate to-day is substantially the same as that passed by Johnson. It provides for a reorganization of the navy and a considerable reduction in the number of officers. It becomes a law under the veto and if it becomes a law it will make the naval expenditures for the next year a million dollars less than they are now. It will probably go through the House.

Secretary Fish Sworn In.

Hamilton Fish entered this morning, and early this afternoon took the oath of office as Secretary of State. He received many visitors at his rooms in the hotel, and was at the office at his rooms in the hotel, and was at the White House for a couple of hours, but did not enter the State Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1869.

SENATE.

In making up a list of nominations to fill the committees of reference and measures. The Republicans of the Republican members are divided on this list, but the majority of the committee will be composed of the Republicans before it confirm the

Senate. He stated to several members that when the present nominations were made, with good records so far as the management of their offices is concerned, he would not countenance applications for their removal, and that he would give decided aid his time to improving the efficiency of the service.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAUCUS.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: There was some rimming on the Fifteenth instant, when General Negley, the member, wanted one man appointed, and Senator Cameron wanted another, but it ended in General Negley carrying his point, for the present at least. Those appointments for some confusion in reference to the last caucus of the Pennsylvania Republican delegation, and as there is to be another upon Monday, at ten A. M., there will be some substantial discussion upon the Interior, and the question of who has kept the faith. It will probably end in every one going for himself, or asking for his friends, as is now generally done by other States.

MONTANA TERRITORY.

Ex-Representative James M. Ashley, of Ohio, has obtained the signatures of all of the Republican members of the House to a petition soon addressed to President Grant, asking for his appointment as Governor of Montana Territory. It will probably be unanswered, however, as the appointment of Governor Ashley, Campbell, of Ohio, to the Governorship of Wyoming will fill the quota of Territorial Governors for the present year, and it is now considered quite positively that Campbell will receive that appointment.

THE TREASURY RING BEN IT.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says it was the treasury ring and not the law of 1789 that ruled out Secretary Stewart. That law, the correspondent says, has been a dead letter on the books for years. It provides that no person shall be appointed Secretary who shall, while in office or public securities, add per the official records show that Secretary McCulloch was a dealer in gold and bonds, and, when in office, made large purchases of public bonds. The correspondent says it was these facts that the workingmen's friends of the President's friends, who attended on the occasion of the Secretary calls against the appointment of Mr. Stewart, and that the Congress would have willingly voted for the repeal of the law, which has become obsolete and unenforced.

REMOVAL OF CIVIL OFFICERS IN VIRGINIA.

The object of the joint resolution passed by the Senate Sunday, postponing removals in civil offices in the State of Mississippi, Texas, Virginia, till thirty days from and after his inauguration, is to allow the President elect time to look into the former joint resolution adopted this week. General Schofield, who is now in command of the district, is expected to arrive in this city to-morrow, and it is said will not leave time to make the changes before his confirmation.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE ARMY.

The following General Order has been issued by the War Department:

[General Order No. 9.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1869.

In accordance with the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the other acts supplementary thereto, the following consolidation of regiments of the army is ordered, to take effect on the 15th day of March, 1869, and the officers and men of the regiments hereinafter designated will be transferred to the regiments with which they are consolidated, and will be assigned to companies and stations as directed by the General of the Army. The regiments of infantry and cavalry not consolidated will be designated as the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152d, 153d, 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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

W. H. Taylor, the prominent produce merchant, known on 'Change as the barley king, has absconded from Toronto. His liabilities are heavy.

A Montreal dispatch says: Smythe & Edmundson, hotel and shoe manufacturers, have failed. Liabilities $125,000. C. Durwin & Co., brokers, also suspended, one of the partners having absconded with a considerable amount of the money.

The steamer Henry Chauncey arrived at New York bringing Panama dates of the 6th, and $56,262 in treasure. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's fine new steamer Santiago, from Valparaiso for Liverpool, run on a rock in the Straits of Magellan, January 23d, and sank. All on board were saved except two sailors and a child. Heavy earthquake shocks continued to be felt at Iquique and vicinity. It will probably be unnecessary, however, to call upon the Government of Peru, Colombia, or Ecuador, to interfere in Arica. Earthquake shocks occur frequently in that region.

On Friday night last, while Dr. Darden was being murdered in Warren county, Ga., a colored man, named Martin, was forcibly taken from jail at Spring Place, Murray county, and hanged by a band of Ku-Klux. After Martin's arrest, his father engaged the services of Gen. Gordon as counsel, and it is said that the assassination was being debated whether or not they would await the arrival of the counsel and hang him too, but it was finally decided to hang the prisoner at once.

It is reported that the President has appointed George Bernes as Postmaster at Harrisburg.

General Canby has issued an order appropriating about four hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars out of the State Treasury of Texas, to carry on the provisional government of the State during the current year. It is said that the Governor will call the Legislature of the State together, which will return most of the amount thus appropriated.

Col. Stockton, of Pennsylvania, has arrived at Richmond, and has taken command of the Cuban insurgents, with an address to the Cuban supreme Junta, signed by Gen. Cespedes, asking for recognition, and giving numerous reasons therefor.

Joshua Hill, Senator elect from Georgia, declines having sent any dispatch to the Georgia Legislature urging them to pass the constitutional amendment. He says: "If I have any opinion as to the proper course to be pursued by Congress to secure the best interests of both the white and black people of Georgia, under the present circumstances exist I cannot expect to influence others, and therefore do not urge it."

Savage and Smith, who murdered Lieutenant Commander Mitchell, of the United States Navy, in October last, were on Monday sentenced to be hanged, respectively, in the California State prison.

Indian outrages are reported in Humboldt county, California. One man while plowing his field was shot dead by the savages. Another man's house plundered, fired, and the family barely escaping by flight. Immediate pursuit was made, but the Indians escaped to the mountains.

Solemn pontifical mass was celebrated yesterday morning at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Philadelphia, on the occasion of removing the remains of Rt. Rev. Michael Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburgh, to their final resting place. Rev. Henry Conwell, second Bishop of Philadelphia, to the vaults under the Cathedral sanctuary in the rear of the main altar. The services were attended by a large number of people. The speakers among the clergy present were the following: Bishop Shanahan, of Harrisburg, who officiated; Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, and Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis. English was enunciated in 1600, and died in 1676. He was a member of the Society of Jesus.

The Lehigh Rolling Mill at Allentown, Pa., was sold at auction at the Philadelphia Exchange yesterday for $6,000.

Full returns from all but three small towns in Maine foot up: Chamberlain, Republican Governor, 30,769; Smith, Democrat, 31,586.

Gloucester, Mass., papers state that the catch on the night of the 6th inst., was one of the most disastrous in its effects on the fishing interests of that town that has occurred for a number of years past. As far as heard from, twenty-two boats are known to have been lost, some of them with a great deal of property, and others with the crews, while several were seen in a disabled condition.

The officers of Minneapolis, Minnesota, voted unanimously yesterday to issue $100,000 of bonds to improve the Falls of St. Anthony.

A fight took place on the Senate Railroad Committee room, in Albany, on Saturday, between two Railroad Company lobbyists, in consequence of the Company's refusal to pay the bill for the services rendered by one of the lobbyists in procuring the passage of a bill to enable the Company to issue bonds at the West.

Ex-Governor Cornwell, of New Jersey, is to be Receiver of the Treasury Commissioners, in place of Governor Parker, appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Augustus L. Ford, of New York city, District Attorney of the Southern District of New York. The latter appointment is said to be very popular with the President.

Ann P. Cochrane has recovered damages to the amount of $5,000 against the Adams Express Company for the killing of a passenger horse by the falling of the sidewalk in the Bull's Head Bazaar.

Colonel Hawes, manager of the Great Western Advertising Company of St. Louis, appeared yesterday before Judge Bowing, in the Tombs, and procured a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Barnum, charged with the theft of a large jewelry establishment at 78 Broadway, New York, for obtaining them. The case was adjourned until Monday next, at 11 A. M., in order to allow Mr. Barnum time to go to Philadelphia and New York Navy Yard.

The President sent to the Senate to-day several nominations for naval promotions. The list includes Admiral Farragut, Admiral Porter, Admiral Lardner and others.

A large number of citizens of Illinois, including Governor Oglesby, called upon Secretary of War Rawlins, at noon yesterday, and presented him with a magnificent gold-headed cane, manufactured from the wood of the historic tree at Galena, under which General Grant used to sit. Mr. Rawlins, in a few appropriate remarks, accepted the gift.

Mr. Ashley introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the International Pacific Railroad from Duluth to the Pacific coast, with a branch from the line or Manitoba, on the Pacific coast, authorizing consolidation of the companies, and granting alternate sections of public lands to aid in the construction of the road. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. PORTER introduced a joint resolution authorizing the recognition of the Independence of Cuba. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. FORNEY introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, a branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. Tabled.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported favorably on a variety of bills affecting the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Company, the Niagara Ship Canal Company, the Niagara Falls Bridge Company, the Lake Champlain and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Lake Champlain and Canada Railroad Company, the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, the Troy and Lansingburgh Railroad Company, the Troy and Greenbush Railroad Company, the Troy Union Railroad Company, the Troy and Schaghticoke Railroad Company, the Troy and Hoosick Railroad Company, the Troy and Bennington Railroad Company, the Troy and Rutland

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1869.

The Election Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington have postponed the Chevenix Forney contested case, from the district Pennsylvania District, until next session, to give time to take testimony.

No appointments to the Federal offices in this city have yet been made by President Grant, although it is reported that they have been partially agreed upon by our Representative and Senators. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, in Monday's issue says that the nominations of Assessor Wortmen as Marshal for the Western District, and Attorney H. Searle, as United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, are ready for transmission to the Senate.

The City Councils held a special meeting yesterday, when the Common branch reconsidered their action postponing the Paid Fire Department bill for one year. The bill was then discussed, partially amended, and recommitted to the Ordinance Committee, with instructions to prepare another bill. The measure seems to have some vitality yet. The question of the appointment of Road Commissioners has been finally settled, and the Commissioners appointed. This action is opportune, as the roads will need attention as soon as the weather moderates.

It is stated that the bill introduced into the House last week, providing for the better protection of life and property, through the instrumentality of steam boilers, is a special job. The bill provides for the appointment of a Boiler Inspector for each Congressional District, who shall inspect boilers as often as he pleases at the moderate rate of four dollars for each boiler! The law also provides that each boiler shall have a "locking safety valve" and a "low water indicator" to be approved by the Inspector in Chief. It is asserted that this law is purely a job in the interest of a New York patentee of a "lock up safety valve" and a "low water indicator," the cost of the former being about fifty dollars, and the latter between one hundred and one hundred and seventy-five dollars, each. The Inspector in Chief, whoever he may be, will be handsomely "feed," and there will be no difficulty in securing the approval for the proper valve and indicator, and the owners of every steam boiler in the State will have a nice little bill to face.

THE ARISTOCRACY.

Influence and Real Work.—The word aristocracy is of Greek origin — means, the superlative degree of the qualifying word good; good, better, best. The Athenians of Athens in contradistinction to the *demos*, were the men who excelled the rest of their countrymen in wisdom, position and moral worth. In those days the masses of men, being brutalized by ignorance and poverty, were of no account except as their services were needed in the army. Like other words of Greek and Latin derivations, as for instance, "tyrant," "tyranny," and for the same reason, the innocent term aristocracy has come in our day to have a meaning distasteful to Republicans. Thus we have nothing good to say of the hereditary landed aristocracy of Old England, nor of the selfish aristocracy of New England, nor of the slavish and pecuniary aristocracy of Pennsylvania, nor of the late slaveholding aristocracy of the Southern States, nor of the moneyed aristocracy of Wall street. But let us not be galled by our predecessors against a word. Are there not, after all, in every community those who are known and admitted on all hands to be wiser and better than the rest? And if so, is it not *right* that they should have more influence? Is it not a fact that they *have* more influence?

The Quakers, when they settle an important question at their yearly meetings, do not decide it by an aye or no vote. But the clerks of the meeting, who are acquainted with all composing it, announce that the "weight" of the meeting is for or against the measure proposed, and all cheerfully acquiesce. We have seen a liquor-seller of bad character applying to the Court for a license to supply his trade, with a petition signed by scores of people, recommending him in the name of the Judges, and yet the license was denied on the remonstrance of a dozen well known good men. The moral worth—the Quaker "weight" of the twelve men was far greater than that of ten times the number of those whose moral character is of no account in the community.

Many voters in Pennsylvania can neither read nor write their own names. They know absolutely nothing of the whole subject of government, its nature and its needs. Then there are thousands more who know next to nothing. Is it reasonable that this class should be consulted about Banks, Tariffs, the Foreign or Domestic policy of the Government? Is there anything pertaining or appearing to the idea that the intelligent, worthy men of a country should exert a preponderating moral influence on their fellow citizens? We imagine an aristocracy of mere wealth or of mere intellect are the most contemptible thing on earth. But an aristocracy of worth—there is now, and always will be, and *ought* to be, an aristocracy of intelligence and moral worth—not a close corporation filling its own vacancies, but open to all the people who nobly aspire to be wise and good.

It is this that makes us pleased with the political majority of the Republican party in Pennsylvania. We have not only the numerical majority by 15,000, but we have a moral majority of 200,000. For, without any disrespect to our Democratic brethren, it is a notorious fact that as a general rule, with some exceptions, the ignorant and degraded classes all vote the Democratic ticket. This is emphatically true of the city of New York. Draw up in a line, on one side of Broadway, all the Democratic voters, and draw up on the other side all the Republicans, and then march down the street between the files and look at them. But before you start, if your olfactory nerves are delicate, take out a dose and get to the windward of the Democratic line. There are just as able, just as patriotic and good citizens in the Democratic party as in the Republican, but it is just as true that the overwhelming mass of the ignorant and degraded classes who have no stake in the Government, are also in that party. Take the census of the United States in our hand, and across the States where the greatest number of people live who can neither read nor write and then, in the other hand, hold the returns of the late Presidential election, and you will see that wherever intelligence and loyalty preponderated, there are the Republican majorities. Compare the six New England States with Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and the counties of Bucks, York and Westmoreland in Pennsylvania, and note the contrast.

But it is worth while to notice the philosophy of the rule which lies at the foundation of Democratic government, that the majority, without reference to intelligence and moral worth, shall rule. Why should this be so? Only for one reason, and that is that peace is the greatest good and blessing of a State, and to secure this the minority yield. For should a conflict arise between men, other things being equal, the stronger must rule, and will have their way. Many a woman has more ability to govern the family than her husband, but she submits, because a man's arm is stronger than a woman's. The majority rule is only a plea for peace, not for right. General Grant uttered the cry which our country makes evermore—"Let us have peace," and for this alone the majority, although having a better cause and more intelligence, submits to the majority. But the superior intelligence of the minority is the remedy for this loss of power, and immediately it begins the work of discussion and enlightenment, and in process of time gains over enough to make it the majority. This is the history of politics, parties, and of what we call progress. Parties become strong, then corrupt; then they begin to disintegrate. But in this very corruption the germ of reform is quickened and nourished, until it grows into a new party and supersedes the old.

Second—The Aristocracy of Wealth.—There has always been in the world an aristocracy of wealth. The intelligent classes availing themselves of their superior knowledge and sagacity thrive in business, and make a superabundance of [illegible] Then, for it takes money to make money, this superabundance is used as the principle of compound interest, and the intelligent man gets himself rich. And although the poor, moved by envy, curse this class, there is a latent ambition in every man of them to belong to it. All over the world, and in every age, great deference is paid to wealth. Gentlemen who are rich go unplagued of police. Each one

"Through natural caution shall seem to appear
The wisdom of getting gains in gold,
For one who gets, and keeps, and counts his store,
Has many more of [illegible]

The reason of this is that wealth is power. It is one of the forces of the moral world and commands admiration. The man who from the condition of poverty rises by his own efforts into the possession of wealth, evinces something the creative power. He is what our Saxon ancestors called Kunig—an aldiomas—a king, and when he passes along other men give him the way. If the wealth he evinces by his industry is honestly made, and he appropriates it to the public good, he belongs to the aristocracy of wealth, and no one envies him. Who in England or America envies Gerrit Smith, Enos Common, or Peter Cooper, and those other noble men in whom we accord places in the aristocracy of wealth? Who ever wished these men a diminished revenue by one cent? On the contrary, all, whether rich or poor, invoke blessings upon those time-like souls who find means their wealth by their own skill and industry, and then distribute it, as God distributes the sunshine and the rain. But the aristocracy of wealth, as the term is, who hoard it up year after year, and then when they come to die, compound with the devil, and give a few thousandths for Thee Society, in consideration of escaping from hell-fire in the other world, have no claim to a place in the aristocracy of wealth, nor to the admiration of mankind. If they were able to take their gold with them nothing would assuage the pain of dying and give them as much pleasure as the prospect of spending liberally in the beginning of January, and expecting a year of living in our among the needy saints of the New Jerusalem as twenty per cent. per annum.

One of the classes of aristocrats that go to make up a man, in the proprietary boiling—the desire to accumulate. If this instinct be indulged and strengthened at the expense of the soul, the man becomes a thief. This is the great vice of our American civilization. It is let out unbridled as all, but is acquisition by the rest, the man becomes a beggar. This was the vice of the medieval ages, when the religious influence was alone cultivated, and caused all Europe to swarm with monks and nuns, and other lazy members society. Eliminate property and rightly balanced, this propensity instinct makes a man thrifty yet benevolent, it gives him income delights in making money, but more still in giving the superabundance for the public good. Pittsburgh is a city of great wealth, but it would require Democrats with the candle to find where our Pinkertons and Georgius and Clarissas live. Other cities of not half our wealth, have institutions devoted to science, art and benevolence, all sustained on the voluntary principle, but our rich men have never tasted of the luxury of doing good in these respects although we must concede in no one overlooking point that as city in the Union did more, during the rebellion, for the country and its gallant armies than the men and women of Pittsburgh.

It is curious to see how the passion to amass wealth is made, in the economy of the world, to work out grand results to the human race. Had it not been for this we would still be carrying the mail on the backs of mules, and transporting salt on a pack saddle over the mountains as our fathers did. Ships would still require three months to cross the Atlantic with passengers and news from Europe. The Pacific Railroad is destined to revolutionize the trade and travel of the world, in the same way the natural world would be revolutionized if the earth stopped revolving from West to East and began to move from East to West, causing the sun to rise where it now sets. But the motive to build the railroad, as well as every other on the earth, was, principally, if not all the time, to make money for the stockholders. The comfort and convenience of others is a secondary object altogether. Relegate this ambition to make money and every city would rot in her dock—everything like business, everything like taste, and refinement, and comfort, would disappear, and we would all go back to the style of the Middle Ages, when superstition, in all its gloom, reigned supreme over every human interest. Hence we cannot join in the bubble so often heard from the pulpit against wealth and its possessors. Let our business men have all the honors in the luxury of creating wealth, but let them enjoy still more the luxury a appropriating their superabundance to the public good.

Poverty, the opposite of wealth, we esteem the prolific mother of a thousand vices. It takes the marriage out of a man's house so that he cannot work. It shuts him before his fellows, takes away his manly independence, and makes him mean and craven-hearted. It keeps him and his children in ignorance, and would perpetuate its existence to all eternity. It brings in upon its victim a host of diseases which they would avoid if they knew how to do so. The most fearful expression we ever heard in our language was "the poverty smell," going to show that when a man is poor, and hum-strung, and out of heart, the very exhalations of his body change character. Nothing leads us to impeach the just judgments of heaven upon the governments of the old world so when we contemplate their wretchs of poor, and nothing makes us so idolize our own dear country as the fact, that here no man need be poverty-stricken, unless he be vicious or unfortunate. The whole catalogue of evils which spring from poverty is summed up in the Bible, where it is said that "the destruction of the poor is their poverty"—a text which we respectfully submit to our city clergy as a theme for profitable discourse for the times.

Other conditions in human life have compensations, but poverty has none. The extremest rationalist will not deny the glowing inspiration of the passage we have quoted, alleging that the very destruction of a man is his poverty. For long and wearisome centuries this class have been on the land what the poor flying fish has been in the sea—the food of the dolphin, and the albicore, and the birds of prey. Thousands of the fallen women of our cities were reduced to their condition by poverty, and the first truly Christian effort that has been made on this continent to help the unfortunate class in a rational way has been lately organized at San Francisco upon the principle, that as a general rule, women in good circumstances are not tempted to go astray. It is because poverty is so deadly and so enticing a curse that Heaven has implanted in every man the instinct which leads him to accumulate—to gather around him the comforts, conveniences and luxuries of life. The aristocracy of wealth is not like that of England, that of some circles where a single member may track half an applicant for admission, but is open to all who have the pluck to fight their way out of poverty, and are God-like enough to use the means they have created, for the public good.

THE—*The Aristocracy of Beauty.*—The term beauty is commonly and properly applied to the female sex alone. The expression "beautiful man" always suggests the idea of a dandy, or an unmanly, effeminate, weak minded person. There is a rough grandeur which belongs to the male sex, and which, if seen in the female, would rob her of all her charm. Yet there is a comeliness in the man as there is beauty in the woman. We have the Greek conception of the one, in the *Apollo Belvidere*, and of the other in the *Venus de Medici*. In contemplating the former we are impressed with the idea of strength and power to achieve; in studying the latter we are charmed with the loveliness.

Now, a normal bodily development, symmetrical in all its proportions, and constituting lusheousness and strength in the man, and beauty and loveliness in the woman, is the right of every human being born into the world. We mean to say, that every female child has the right to be born under conditions that will make it as beautiful as the *Venus de Medici*, and every boy as handsome as the *Apollo Belvidere*. Not long since we took a seat in a promiscuous assemblage on a public occasion, in a country village, and while waiting for the performance to begin, looked around on those composing it, and were absolutely shocked to see so many unlovely faces, especially among the female sex. Sharp-shouldered, narrow chested, rawboned, the features of the face out of all proportion, a complete destruction of loveliness was the striking characteristic. The seed of a susceptible man all in a glow from the contemplation of the Greek Venus, or even the intellectual Minerva or the chaste Juno, would have been chilled into ice by such female surroundings. And the men were all to match. Alas! how small is a number approaching the attainment of beauty! What an absurd, down-trodden race we belong to! The sense and likeness of the late Duchess of Sutherland to go all over the world as the ideal of English female loveliness, and well she deserved the distinction. But how many more are like her? The birds of the air, the domestic fowls, the herds of animals, wild and tame, the horse, and even the dog, all of which are denied immortality, are more beautiful than man, who is born to live in two worlds! Look at a circus, or a menagerie, and compare the beauty of the animals, bipeds and quadrupeds, with that of the spectators who have come to see them, and what a contrast! Yet in the charter of authority, by virtue of which man stands at the head of the sublunary creation, and exercises rule over all, he has a right to be born under circumstances that will make him at least as beautiful as his inferiors. And we believe the day will come and is coming now at the doors, when the Greek ideal of man and woman will be realized—when beauty will be the rule among women and homeliness the exception. More than this, we believe that the field for this development will be the United States of America.

We have now on our soil, and under our flag, multitudes of every race under heaven, who have come here to find, and found, a home for themselves and their posterity. These all mix and intermix in marriage, and thus bring into play the great principle asserted by by those who improve the breed of other animals by judicious crossing. We have the Saxon, Dane, Norwegian, and Germans, which are most excellent stocks on which to graft the native American vine. We have the Ivey Celt, the swarthy Italian, still inheriting some of the noble old Roman characteristics, the nervous Frenchman, the stolid, practical, common-sense, broad shouldered English man, the canny and sinewy Scotchman, to say nothing of other tribes. All these, having their foreign peculiarities after the first generation, will become homogeneous under the mighty and divine influence of our free institutions. Their grandchildren will lose the language and the very looks of their grandparents of old world birth, and become thoroughly Americanized. With this crossing of blood and under the benign influence of perfect liberty, favoring the unfoldings of the human being, bodily, intellectual, moral and religious, there will be in a hundred years from this time a race of men in the United States which, for beauty, will surpass the Greeks as a people, and the Georgians and Circassians of the Caucasus. We should like to come back to the year 1969 and see the realization of this prophecy. The aristocracy of beauty will not be then as it now is, rare *one* in *ten* thousand, but every man will be handsome, and every woman beautiful.

Four—The Aristocracy of Genius, and Men of Science.—This class in its exclusiveness comes nearer a close corporation than any other we have mentioned. Its members live in a world by themselves, their tastes and employments being entirely different from those of their fellow men. They eat, and drink, and sleep like other people, but these bodily necessities are the only points where they touch our common humanity. The poet is a creator. So is the inventor. The men of science stay by themselves, and are controlled by the passion to know. Like a busy of Gods on Mount Olympus, they look down with indifference upon the rabble of humanity quarreling about trifles at the base. Lord Bacon was the first philosopher and man of genius, in all the tide of time, who had the least emotion of sympathy for the masses. He taught the world to utilize science—to make it serve the needs of the race, and hence a new his day, and on account of his labors in this line, men have made more progress in knowledge and happiness than in all the centuries preceding his time.

Wherever has read, and studied as he ought, those splendid lectures delivered this winter before the Academy of Science in New York, will see how much pure happiness we common people owe to those votaries of genius and science, who have come out of their chambers at the invitation of the spirit of the age, and have laid the treasures of their knowledge before a promiscuous audience.

These men, both in fact and of right, belong to an aristocracy. We sit at their feet and receive with gratitude what they can give in such rich abundance without impoverishing themselves. We are proud that we can claim them as our brothers, and we are consoled in our ignorance by remembering that others are capable of appreciating the grandeur of their labors. We are not so highly gifted by nature, and whose opportunities of education only allow us to occupy the outer court of the great Temple of Science, envy those behind the veil, but it is not that envy which is the rottenness of the bones. We envy them not. We blame them not for their exclusiveness, nor charge it to pride and contempt for the masses, but attribute it to the operation of the natural law of congeniality of taste, which, must make innocent distinctions in this world, and will continue them in the next. This aristocracy of genius has its doors wide open, it scorns all distinctions in blood or nationality; Sir Humphrey Davy introduced Faraday, and Hugh Miller went in of himself.

All hail, then, the aristocracy of Science! They not only bless the world with substantial comforts and conveniences which smooth life, by a practical application of the truths they discover, but they are rendering even a greater service, by striking from the minds of men the shackles of a blind and stupid faith, which have enslaved them for centuries. Demonstrating as they go, and leaving no room for doubt, they take up their glorious march on the highway of progress, and while seeming to turn aside and make positive war upon old superstitions, see them, by the mere promulgation of truth, falling all around them. It Dance before the Ark. The age of credulity, when great men like Thucydides, without a blush of shame, or a struggle of conscience, could say, "credo, quia impossibile est," has passed away never to return. Religion, delivered from the long and degrading bondage, will go about its divine work of doing good, inspired by learning heretofore was the exception for centuries, and its emancipation will be ascribed to the aristocracy of science.

Strikes in New York.

The German cabinet makers of New York city, two thousand five hundred in number, are on a strike for higher wages. They now earn from eighteen to twenty dollars a week, and want from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. in amount of the advance. They are well organized and expect to achieve an easy triumph. The gas and steam fitters are also preparing for a strike, and the journeymen tailors, at the present price being three dollars and a half per day. The printers have been unable to obtain a satisfactory response to their demands, eight of the leading dwelling houses of the city having as yet declined to pay the wages. Mixing is now being raised to establish a co-operative printing office, which it is proposed to open in about two weeks. The stone cutters, who have been off work for two weeks, have little chance of success, as their places have all been filled by workmen at lower rates than they demand.

The McFarland-Richardson affair has been revived by the publication of a statement by McFarland, that Richardson "seduced the affections of his wife, and enticed her from his home." Richardson publishes a letter in reply, in which he denies McFarland's allegations, and states that Mrs. McFarland left her husband on account of cruel treatment. In regard to the intercepted letter from Richardson to Mrs. McFarland, the former says:

"I wrote to her but one person; yes I did write to it and I suppose it was the one referred to. I had been travelling on it and became interested in a lady who had very recently separated from her husband, and whose children were with her. I wrote to her, and to her alone, and I think but one letter. I remember that I wrote a good deal about Dante, and I remember that I sent her a copy of Dante, which I had purchased in Florence, and which I had with me. I remember that I wrote a good deal about Dante, and I remember that I sent her a copy of it, because I thought she might like it. I remember that I wrote

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, 1869.

The majority of our banks report money scarce. Borrowers, as a consequence, are tight. It is quite difficult to place paper on the open market at such rates as would be satisfactory to the borrower. Some of the banking houses are doing a large business on their deposit lines, and they say that all these deposits are made by us the New York prices, and come into the Pittsburgh market in a good profit.

The following Stocks were sold and evening at Commercial Exchange, Mr. Smithfield street, by R. Clarke, Auctioneer:

Mechanics' National Bank.....$0 or
Citizens' National Bank.....0 or
Merchants' National Bank.....0 or
Workingmen's Insurance Company.....0 or
Allegheny City Bonds.....0 or

The stock market was dull and rates nominal. There seems to be no demand for stocks, and there are large holders. Yesterday's market is thus outlined by Jay Cooke & Co., in their letter, received by Brown, Brother & Co.:

"The advance of 10c in Gold on the 9th, and the subsequent fluctuations, have caused the business here, with the exception of the Government bond trade, to be very dull. Stocks, as a class, however, participated in the improvement of Gold, and the close of the week was firm, with the exception of Pacific Mail, the dividends on which have been comparatively small, and the future of which is very uncertain. Northern Pacific Preferred has been in demand, and has advanced 2 per cent. Reading has been very steady, and has advanced 1 per cent. Fort Wayne has been in demand, and has advanced 2 per cent. Chicago and Rock Island has been in demand, and has advanced 1 per cent. Pittsburgh has been in demand, and has advanced 2 per cent. Cleveland and Pittsburgh has been in demand, and has advanced 1 per cent. Cleveland and Toledo has been in demand, and has advanced 1 per cent. Michigan Southern has been in demand, and has advanced 1 per cent. Illinois Central has been in demand, and has advanced 1 per cent. Ohio and Mississippi has been in demand, and has advanced 1 per cent. Erie has been in demand, and has advanced 1 per cent. Hudson River has been in demand, and has advanced 1 per cent. New York Central has been in demand, and has advanced 1 per cent. Western Union Telegraph has been in demand, and has advanced 1 per cent. Quicksilver has been in demand, and has advanced 1 per cent. Canton has been in demand, and has advanced 1 per cent. Mariposa has been in demand, and has advanced 1 per cent. Preferred has been in demand, and has advanced 1 per cent. Common

The Daily Commercial.

[Continued from First Page.]

HAVANA.

An American Commander Among the Insurgents—Recent Engagements, &c. &c.

HAVANA, March 10.—The insurgents in the neighborhood of Sagua number 1,200, and are under command of an American named Rodrigo Pate, formerly of the Confederate service, lately in a mercantile house in Cabanas.

Actions from the insurgent organizations in this section, the government officials are collecting forces to attack them. The insurgents number about 500 men, and are divided into small squads, which are constantly changing their location. The government troops have been in search of them for several days, but without success. Many arrests have been made in Cabanas, Guines and Bejucal, and over eighty persons have been arrested from the Cabanas district.

Forty rebel prisoners have arrived here from Nuevitas. The rebels who were defeated at Guaimaro have retreated to the mountains.

The Sagua were warship pastures and merchants are dissatisfied with the continued procrastination of the council to fix the rate of import duties.

Madrid, March 10.—A steam transport has arrived from Barcelona with 1,100 Spanish troops. These troops are military ready in the event of any disturbance in the Spanish provinces. The relations between the troops and rebels are peaceful. Reinforcements of 40,000 men are to be sent to Cuba from Spain.

CITY MATTERS.

Council Proceedings.

The report of the proceedings of Pittsburgh Councils is unavoidably crowded out this morning.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Stowe.

On the opening of Court yesterday morning, the Commissioner put in the panel of Grand Jurors, which was completed by the addition of Wm. Jones, of Pittsburgh, as foreman. The jury found a number of bills.

The next case taken up was that of John Wesner, John Sutton and William Rodick, indicted for the larceny of a quantity of leather, dyed sealers and other articles, the property of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. The evidence showed that on two weeks ago last the jury failed to agree on a verdict, the jury brought in a verdict guilty in manner and form as indicted.

Wm. Jones, who on Monday plead guilty to the charge of larceny, was called up for sentence. The Court ordered the prisoner to pay the fine and committed the offender.

Judge Stowe remarked that the offence was a very common one, and the offender was of such a character that he thought the ends of justice would be met by a fine of $100 and costs. The prisoner in the Penitentiary, but in consideration of the fact that the prisoner was a young man, and had never been convicted before, and that he was willing to make restitution, he would not sentence him to the Penitentiary, but to the County Jail for the term of three months.

Before sentence was passed on Jones, Mr. Bakewell, counsel for the prisoner, moved for a new trial on the ground that he was surprised by the testimony of Mr. Hamilton, the detective, who testified that the prisoner had made a confession to him. He was not aware that such testimony would be offered, and was not prepared to meet it. But he was informed by the prisoner that he had made no confession to any one, and would be allowed to testify to that effect upon the trial. It was the duty of counsel to defend his client to the best of his ability. This act was an official act, and was done with regard to the interests of the public. He thought that a new trial should be granted.

Mr. Patton could not agree with that opinion.

Mr. Bakewell said what he had to say was in defence of one of the judges of the Democratic party. He could not, therefore, be silent.

Mr. Patton insisted that all he had said on this occasion was good law. Laughter.

He did not know, however, propose to go into the question of the law. He asked for the punishment of Penitentiary Solomon, and under the circumstances of the case, he thought the prisoner should receive such an one. He was not on his knees for mercy or on the principles on which he had been raised, he would not go on the floor to entreat mercy. He was not there for that purpose. He was there to ask for justice, and therefore there was no hesitation to do this, and he thought the prisoner should receive a severe punishment as a warning to others not to commit crime by the same means. He thought the prisoner should be sentenced to the Penitentiary. The general Assembly had authorized the Court to sentence criminals to a fine or imprisonment, or both, and he was aware that the Court had been in the habit of sentencing criminals to a fine and imprisonment in the County Jail. He was aware that the Court had the power to sentence to the Penitentiary, but he was aware that the Court had been opposed to it. He was opposed to it himself, because he thought it was a reflection upon the power of the Legislature. He was opposed to the action of the Legislature in the matter of the Penitentiary appropriations. He had been aware, therefore, he was opposed to it at the time of its consideration, because he thought it was a reflection upon the Legislature. He was opposed to it because he thought it was unconstitutional. He was opposed to it because he thought it was unjust. He was opposed to it because he thought it was unjust. He was opposed to it because he thought it was unjust